Mecepilon of the President's Message in South Carolina by the Fire-Enters-Caban

Political News. BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 27. The Charleston Mercury (Quattlebum) ridicules the President's Proclamation and Message, and

says that he only asks extraordinary powers to use them against the South. The Boston Proclamation is considered as a mere ruse, as it is against the South that he expects to use the weapons that are to be put in his hands. (Now that the Charleston Mercury has spokens

what does the Cheran Gazette?]

Mr. Stiff, the Cuban prisoner, has arrived in Charleston, and says there are a number of Amercans in the same prison who do not know what they are charged with

The Supreme Court has constrained the Wheel-ang Bridge case to next term on the application of ndants, for want of time to argue exceptions

20 the Chancellor's report. We have nomail South of Savannah.

The Tennessee Locos and the Compromise Mensures. Nashviller, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The Opposition Convention which met here The Opposition Convention which met here yesterday resolved that they would abide by the Compromise measures of the last session of Congress, provided the North do the same; but, should the North evade the Compromise, or repeal the same, abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, or refuse to admit new States because they were Slave States, they would adopt such measures of defense and redress as the honor and safety of the South would require. safety of the South would require.

[These stern resolves breathe much of the bloviating spirit of those world renowned military heroes, Gen. Gideon J. Pillow and Maj. William H. Polk, both of whom were Delegates to this Loco Convention, as they were also to the Nashville Southern Conventions, where they gasconaded much in the same vein

Tremendens Torando in Tennessee Severa Lives Lost and Town Destroyed.

Louisville, Thursday, Feb. 27.

A terrible tornado nearly destroyed the town of Fayetteville, Tenn. on the 24th inst. Several lives were lost, and many persons seriously in-jared. The wind blew a perfect hurricane, amidst which could be heard the screams of women and children, falling houses and crumbling walls, mingled with peals of thunder. The air was alive with electricity. Rain subsequently fell in torrents, and impenetrable darkness prevailed. The tornado came from the south west

Explosion of a Ferry-Bout-Awful Loss of Life-Thirty Killed and Wounded-Attack by Indians, and Loss of Life.

Sr. Louis, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
On Sunday, a ferry-boat here burst her larboard boiler, wrecking the fore part of her cabin. Mangled bodies and dead horses were strewn around Fifteen persons were killed, and as many have been severely scalded or are missing. Information from Council Grove states that the Pawners attacked the Government station and killed several persons. A commany of dragoons have been dispatched from Fort Learmouth to assist in repelling them

. Ice on Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Feb. 27.
The steamer Arrow, from Detroit, arrived at Bilver Creek, 30 miles from Builalo, at one o'clock. No ice in sight. She returns to morrow evening. At this place a small quantity of ice lies at the mouth of the Creek, which will disperse the first east wind. Navigation may be considered about

Weather Items.

TRUESDAY, Feb. 27—8 P.M.
BUFFALO—It has been a very unpleasant day; thermomeier, 39; barometer, 29.50; wind from S. E.
ROCHESTER—It has been a stormy, unpleasant day; raining by spells; very cloudy to-night; growing colder; thermometer, 40.

AUBURN—A very cloudy, rainy, unpleasant evening;
Personnets, 42. bermometer, 42. Syracuse—Rained stendy all day; not very cold; ther-

unmeter, Se.

UTICA—A very disagreeable day and a drizzling rain falling; wind east; thermometer, 41; barometer 20,000.

ALRANY—General appearance cloudy and threatening rain; wind 8; ther. 47; bar. 30 olf; mercury 70.

Taoy—Weather cloudy, with every appearance of a storm; ther. 48; wind light from SE.

FIURNDAY, Feb. 27—8 A.M.

TROY-Cloudy and mild; strong breeze from NE; ther

Sr. Jones-Strong South wind with rain; ther. St. BURLINGTON-Cloudy; wind SW; ther. 42.
WHITEHALL-Wind from South; ther. 41.

ZXXIst CONGRESS ... Second Session.

SENATE Washington, Thursday, Feb. 27. Mr. CHASE presented numerous petitions for the n of Slavery in the District of Columbia .-

Tabled.

Mr. Dayron called up the bill giving Patentees remedies against persons who shall import from Canada and Territories adjoining the United States articles and produce manufactured by the inventions of patentees in the United States. Under the present laws American inventions are carried into Canada, and their produce and manufactures are brought into the United States and sold to the prejudice of American patentees.

Mr. Turner opposed the bill.
Mr. Dayros replied, and the bill was ordered

to be engrossed.

Mr. PKARCE reported the Naval Pension bill,
Mr. PKARCE reported the appropriation for the
payment of pensions to privateersmen. The
amendment was agreed to and then the bill passed.

Mr. GREENE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a Joint Resolution, directing that a sword be presented to the nearest male rela-tive of Major Samuel Ringgold, late of the U.S. Army, and, after a debate, it was ordered to be

The bill from the House for the payment of the Mexican Indemnity, and the Post Route bill,

were both referred. The bill limiting liabilities of ship owners was passed-Yeas 28, Nays 21.

LAND REFORM.

The bill to aid Louisiana in reclaiming the over

The bill to aid Louisians in reclaiming the over-flowed lands in that State was taken up.

Mr. Downs explained the bill.

Mr. Saward remarked upon the anomalous sit-nation of the American Republic, as a land holder, as compared with other nations. He detailed the circumstances of the discovery of America, and the division of it by Spain, Great Britain, France, Portugal, and other nations. He then commented upon the various cessions of Public Lands to the States by the United States, and the acquisitions of Louisiana and Florida, and the discovery o Then the purchase of New Mexico Oregon. Then the purchase of New Mexico and California, making an aggregate possession of the United States, in Public Lands, of fifteen hundred and eighty four millions of acres. Of these, one hundred and thirty four millions had been dispos-He gave the history of the system of the United States with regard to Public Lands, and deduced that the annual average revenue derived by the United States from the Public Lands was one and a quarter millions. He thought the time had now come to settle the principles with regard to the disposition of Public Lands, whether they should be given in limited quantities as gratuitles to actual settlers, and whether provisions should be made against involuntary allemation, and whether the U. States ought not to relinquish to the States in which the lands lie their management. These questions involved other principles. If the lands were granted it should be to actual settlers, cultivation and occupancy being the condition of the grants. The quantity should be limited to the amount which such occupant can so cultivate, and abould be given as a gratuity. He dwelt at length upon these points, maintaining that the Public Lands should never be held as a source of revenue, but should be held by the Government for the benefit of society and the people. He considered every man who had no land should receive it from the Government. The Government should not Government. The Government should thus tax the people. Every farm thus sold by Government was taxed by the Government at the rate of \$1 25 per acre, while, if all the land was given to occupants the Government would derive ten times the produce from them. He was no agrarian; was not for any actual division of the Public Lands; was not for taking from the right to Public Lands: was not for taking from the rich to give to the poor, but was in favor of that policy which, by pre occupation of the lands, would not tend to any inequality. Such a principle had al-ready been adopted in the States. Restraints had been placed on the accumulations of land, enhad been placed on the accumulations of land, en-tails by primogeniture have been abolished; a

partition of the domain was the principle adopted by all the States. Why not incorporate the same principle now in the disposition of the Public

Lands? He was for an average limitation of the land, to be possessed by any one individual, to 160 acres. The great quantity of lands appropriated by our plan, had opened the doors to speculations, and the new States had been greatly injured by the lands being held by speculators in an unpro-ductive state. The whole country was injured by the withdrawalof the amount of capital invested in the lands. If these lands were held only by the actual occupants and cultivators the result would be different, and ne argued that for the benefit of society the land should be free to all who desired to occupy and cultivate it. The men who culti-vate the soil were they on whom the State was to depend for support. If a financial interest only was to be held by Government, it was oppressiv on the people and defeated itself. He on these points, and urged that the policy of large sales was very injurious to the Western States. He pursued the argument, contending that gratui-tous grants to actual setlers was the true policy of Governments. He replied to Gov. Felch's remarks and statistical statements that there would be no revenue from the lands for years, and that, if these grants be continued. there would be deficiency in the revenues to meet this. He was in favor of retrenchment f expenses when there was a deficiency in reve Cut down the expenses, but do not attempt to pay the expenses by taxing in advance the right to cultivate the soil. He then advocated at great length the policy on relinquishing the publi ands to the States in which they lie, on condition ing given free of charge, in limited quantities, to the actual occupants, pointing out the justice and propriety of such a course, and the great benefits resulting both to the States and community, and the General Government therefrom. He examined the question of the power of the Government thus to dispose of the lands, and contende

Mr. CLARKE moved to amend the bill by providing that for every Representative in Congress there shall be granted to each State 100,000 acres

Mr. Dawson followed in strong opposition to the fast progressing policy of giving away the Public Land.

Mr. MILLER moved the bill be laid on the table. The bill providing for a survey of Public Lands in California, and making grants to actual settlers thereon, was taken up. The bill proposes the same grants of land to actual settlers as were

granted by the bill passed last session to the set-tlers in Oregon, (640 acres.) A long discussion ensued, and at 31 o clock, on a motion by Mr. MANGUM, the bill was laid on the table, and the Senate went into Executive Ses-At 41 the doors opened. No quorum.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. HUBBARD introduced a bill graduating the price of the Public Lands. Referred to the Comittee of the Whole on the State of the Union The House went into Committee of the Whole

on the Army Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Howard showed the importance of keeping up additional mounted force from the Rio Grande to the Gila to protect the frontier and

carry out the Treaty stipulations with Mexico.

Mr. Toomas said that the Government was abundantly able to pay ten, fifty or a hundred million of dollars, if necessary—but the necessity must be shown to exist. The Committee of Ways and Means had in vain called on the War Department as to what items in the bill cocurtailed. Therefore the Committee had to strike down appropriations in the aggregate. He spoke of the increased expenses of the Army, and said people on the frontiers, if author-ty be given to raise troops, could defend them selves, if paid, which would be cheaper than sending troops there. People defended them-selves in olden times, when Indian warriors were umbered by thousands and not by hundreds.

Mr. BURT attributed the great expenses of the Army to maladministration for a series of years and he averred to the Committee and the country that no man could put his finger to a single esti-mate of any of the Bureaus which could be said can be wisely and safely diminished; and yet the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Toombs) would strike at the estimate in the gross. He explained

abuses of the estimates.

Mr. Bayly was convinced that no retrenchments could be made unless by the hearly and thorough co-operation of the Executive and Legislative Departments. He intended to vote for the bill as it was, with the reduction of estimates. He desired to force the Administration into economy, especially in the Quartermaster Department, and no position that the next Congress will have to pass a deficiency but we supply the control of the c what is now withheld. However, by withholding the necessity and issuing Treasury notes to pay the awards of the Mexican Commission the bonds recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury will be avoided.

The Committee voted on the amendments, and refused to strike out the appropriation for recruit-ing. Debate till the recess on appropriation for

Quartermaster's Department. Mr. McClersand moved the suspension of the rules in order to take up the resolution of the Senate authorizing the President to employ a national essel to carry Kossuth and his companions to

Mr. Hall.-A great many of our own citizens in California want to come home.

Mr. Toomes—Let us attend to our own citizens

The rules not suspended-Yeas, 91; Nays, 50-

The House went into Committee on the Army Appropriation bill. A debate followed on economy in the Quartermaster's Department. The Committee refused to increase the regular sup-plies to double the amount in the bill, which is Mr. McLane of Md. said that the House had

decided to reduce the amount for forage, and in order to enable the Secretary of War to execute its will and accommodate the Department to the oircumstances, he offered an amendment, which, after debate, was fejected.

Mr. Schenck offered an amendment author-izing the President to reduce the Army to the appropriations made for the Army. He said it was nothing but fair if the estimates were cut down one half, that the Executivs should not be expected to keep in force the present number in the Army.
Mr. GAUGHEY was for economy, and an ad-

herence to this was calculated to make the Ad-Mr. MEADE advocated retreachment when Mr.

Schenck's amendment was rejected.

On motion of Mr. BURT the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars for the arrayment one hundred thousand dollars for the arrayment of fortifications and items of appropriations for military surveys, including the lakes, amounting to one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and appropriations for military roads, amounting to seventy thousand dollars, and those for lighthouses, amounting to more than thirty-five thousand dollars, were all stricken out.

dollars, were all stricken out. The Committee rose when
Mr. Burly explained why appropriations for
ghthouses had been placed in the bill.
The House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ... ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 27. To prohibit the use of the Jails of this State to the Northern and Southern slave hunters.

BY Mr. CROSS-To regulate and restore the

powers of Municipal Corporations and Cities in borrowing money and contracting debts.

By Mr. Cook—To change the time for Safety Fund Banks to make payment to the Bank Fund. The bill repealing the law which provides that within ten days after the fourth of March, any Member of the Legislature elected to Congress shall forfeit his seat, passed—all the Whig mem-

bers acting for it.
The U. S. Senstor bill was then taken up, and after much debate, it being understood that if passed, the bill would have been postponed to 2d April, it was laid on the table. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY—PETITIONS.

Of the Medical Faculty of New York for aid to build a Public Hospital; against the passage of the Pilot Law; to make it a penal offense to assist in removing any person from the State unless for crime; against the action of the New York and Eric Railroad in abandoning their original route; to secure the right of trial by jury to every facility alays.

REPORTS. Reports were made favorably to the Senate bill authorizing the Railroad Companies of the State to subscribe to the stock of the Great Western Canada Railroad.

BILLS INTRODUCED. Amending the act relating to Police Justices in

the City of New York. RAILROADS. A resolution was laid on the table calling on the Railroad Committee to introduce a law regu-lating the fare on Railways to two cents per mile.

The consideration of the bill incorporating the Knickerbocker Savings Bank of New-York was resumed in Committee and reported to the house.

The report was agreed to, after long debate.

The bill providing for the erection of a fire proof wilding for the State Library was then taken up and discussed at length, but, without any question eing taken, the House took a recess.

The third reading of the bill for the election of

Senator was taken up this morning, and bill was laid on the table. A Whig caucus on the

subject will be held this evening]

The discussion of the School bill occupied the afternoon without any question being taken.

CITY ITEMS.

THE SORROWS OF A LECTURER.-If Job were living at this present time, he would undoubtedly have said: "Oh that mine enemy would deliver a lecture!" in place of his famous phrase prophetically setting forth the experience of authors If a man write a book he comes before the public in his genuine shape, and however hardly he may be used, he has no right to complain. If the book does not fairly represent him, that is his own fault. But who can describe the trials of a lecturer, who must appear-to all who are not present when he speaks-in the words, and too often in the ideas, of another person? As an in. stance which comes home to us, we quote the following from the last Sunday Times:

MOREAN DECEMBERS - Bayard Taylor has been be inring upon this subject at Hariford, and we gather from the Hariford Times, that he assumed the moderns to have degenerated from the ancient stock in the matter of "bronchests, stalwart frames, and noble hearing." This is a vo chests, stalwart frames, and noble bearing." This is a vulgar error, and one into which a public lecturer should no have failen. We have seen in our day a pretty extensive assortment of Roman, Norman, Anglo-Norman, Spanisa and other ancient armor, covering a percot of many handreds of years, and we feel certain that the average dimensions of that ancient learness was rather under than over the size which would be required for the average of the same races at the present day. It is true that the powers of an durance of the men of old might have been greater that are generally possessed by the "degenerale moder, wretch," but we do not believe that, with the same physical training, the animal man of the 19th century is at all in ferior to the man of old Rome or of the age of chivary.

What our friend Noah save is all very true-but the lecture he speaks of was a different thing entirely. The lecturer made no comparison of size or stature between the ancients and moderns, but asserted that the physical vigor of the race, in civilized countries, had considerably decreased within a century or two. As for the "broad chests, stalwart frames and noble bearing," that is from the lecture of the Hartford Times, not from ours. This, however, is but a slight misrepresentation, compared with some other reports of the same lecture. Where we simply spoke of the general dread of a current of air, we found the expression wonderfully heightened, as follows: "Many persons would sooner encounter the jaws of a crocodile than a current of air." In another place, where we described the sensation of perfect health, as harmonizing with the life of Nature, what was our dismay at reading: "The blood pulsated from one end of the landscape to the other, and the wind blew through the frame as through the trees!" Not only, like the palmer in Marmios, "the very mother that him bare, would not have known her child," but she would have turned him, neck and heels, out of doors, if he had come back to her so changed in feature.

AN ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY IN NEW YORK .- The new ring of Saturn, the discovery of which was recently announced by the Cambridge astronomers, has been observed independently at the English Observatories, and detailed descriptions have been published by the astronomers Dawes and Lassell. Why must every astronomi. cal discovery made in this country emanate from Cambridge? and why should not New-Yora nave an Observatory of its own, equal to any in existence? A great Observatory in or near the City of New-York would be an ornament to the City and a noble contribution to science, as well as of the greatest value to our commercial interests .-Let not another year pass without something be ing done to effect this great object; let not another week pass without a beginning. There is in. telligence enough among us to appreciate such an institution, wealth enough to establish it; let not the energy to push forward the project be along wanting.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.-The coment exercises of this institution will take place this evening, at 74 o'clock, in the new build, ing on Thirteenth st, when degrees will be conferred, and an oration delivered by Prof. Green. President of the Faculty.

THE INFANT DRUMMER .- By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the next oncert of the wonderful Little Drummer will be given on Wednesday evening next. From present appearances, it will be a most successful entertainment. The performance of the little fellow, on Saturday last, seems to have astonished all who heard him. We see his bright baby-face in the windows of all the music-stores. In addition to Sarony's handsome lithograph, we have received a very neat steel engraving by Forest, from a daguerreotype by Root.

"MENDELSSOHN's "St. PAUL."-The great Ora, torio of St. Paul, which is regarded by many critics as the masterpiece of its great author, is to be brought out, in an effective style, under the auspices of the Harmonic Society, this evening at the Tabernacle. The Society embraces a very large and well-drilled chorus, and has had this Oratorio in rehearsal for a long time, under the direction of Mr. Eisfeld. The solos are to be executed by some of the best resident artists, and the full orcheatra of the Philharmonic Society is to sustain it. This Society gives only four Concerts a year and has hitherto been remarkably successful in its exhibitions. We expect a creditable and effect tive performance.

THE WEAVERS .- The following sums have been received from persons in this City, for the benefit

of the Fall River weavers:

do so) are required as early as possible to F. J. OTTARSON, Treasurer, Tribuns Office.

MOVEMENTS IN REAL ESTATE .- The property on the north-east corner of Broadway and Grandst. known as the Broadway House, has lately been sold for \$90,000. The lot is 100 feet square, and the new owners design erecting on it a new building covering the entire lot.

-The "Empire City Bank" has purchased a house and lot in Murray st. near Broadway, and will remodel it to suit the purposes of a Bank.

REAL ESTATE.—The following sales of Real Estate were made yesterday, by A. J. Bleecker: Estate were made yesterday, by A. J. Biecker.

House and lot 219 Tenth-st. 25x94.

do do 44 and 441 Carmine st. 30x30.

2 lots on 54th-st. near 11th-av. each 25x85. \$255 each. 530

3 do on 54th-st. near 11th-av. each 25x85. \$255 each. 13,500

Plot of ground corner 11th-av. and 80th-st. 1260

House and lot 104 Cliff-st. 25x25. 5,500

MORRISTANA. 6,600

D. P. GARDNER, the celebrated New England Soap Man, arrived in this City yestorday.-Mr. Gardner has of late been lecturing to large and fashtocatie andiencies in various cities of New-England, with

FITZ JAMES'S BENEFIT .- There was quite a night. For an after season performance, the num. ber present was a compliment to the fair canta danseuse-(the only term we can find to express ber double talent.) The first act of Il Giuramento passed off better than on Wednesday night. Signora Bozzi partly recovered her self-possession, and the fact made a marked difference in her singing. She has been trained in a good school, and her excellent method almost makes amends for the unsympathetic character of her voice. Still we do not think her vocal talent, even with more severe training, and a familiarity with the stage which will allow her completely to identify herself with the character she takes, sufficient to compensate for the social sacrifice her new vocation demands. The duett with Truffi, in the second act, best displayed her capacity: it was carefully rendered, and warmly received by the sudience

Fitz-James achieved quite a triumph in her new character. Her singing of "Grace Grace' was well seceived, though ber voice showed an occasional sharpness which was unpleasant; she was called out again, and cordially applouded But in the scena from I Lombardi, she quite took the house by surprise. She gave the brisk allegro with exceeding spirit and taste. Her voice is a mezzo-suprano, of agreeable quality, add under good management; her gestures, though now and then showing a little of the danseuse-are always graceful. She was called out twice and vociferously encored-a compliment which, under the circumstance, must be considered as a decided success. Her Terpsichorean performance at the close was made more interesting from her previous appearance as a vocalist. If she could find some way to combine her two talents in the same rôle. we should have on the stage a novelty of the rarest and most attractive kind.

We should not omit to notice Bertucca's graceful performance on the harp, in the center of the orchestra. Her appearance among the stringed instruments excited the good humored applause of the audience

"THE KICKLEBURYS ON THE RHINE" is published complete in the weekly New-Yorker, office of the Daily New-Yorker, 100 Nassau-st. at

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.-We call atten. tion to the advertisement of this Association in another column. Many additions, including valuable foreign as well as American works, have recently been made to the Library. The read ing-room contains all the principal American-English, French and German periodicals. It is a most valuable is stitution, and worthy of gene-

James M. Miller will sell at auction this day, at the Merchants' Exchange, two houses and lots, one 28 Le Roy-st .- the other 83 Horatiost. For particulars see advertisement. The attention of our readers is called to the

proceedings of a meeting of the School Officers of the Fourteenth Ward, which will be found in FIRES .- The house 371 Orange-st. was

slightly damaged by fire at 104 o'clock on Wednesday night.

—The house 55 Leonard-st, was slightly damaged by fire at 7 o'clock on Wednesday eveni The flames were ex inguished by the Police of the Pinh Ward. Justice Osborne has dismissed the complaint for

erjury made sgainst Benjamin Perrine, Jr., in January THE LAST WALL-ST. OPERATION. THE LAST WALL-ST. OPERATION.—Its University of the case of James McKay and John P. Cryder, charged for P. Fianders by false protenses. Justice Lothrop was esterially served with a writ of certional issued by Resorder Tainadge, returnable at his office at it of clock insorating. The magistrate questioned the authority of the Recorder to issue such process, but adjourned further protectings in the case until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

ARBEST OF COUNTERPEITERS .- Wm. Swarts and Joelah Shepard were vesterday arrested for a tempting to pass counterfeit gold coin at the store of Ge Farley, corner of Market and Cherry sta. On being arrested, the accused three waws several of the spurious coin On their persons were found ten quarier exples and shart one dollar gold pieces, all counterfeits. They were self-to examination

Accident .- A child named Maria Kelwas very severely injured in Bank-st. on Wednesday moon, by the falling of a pule of boards. She is not

NATHANIEL W. ROBERTS PARDONED.—
This lawyer, who was recently convicted, with Gee. W. Piles, for false pretenses, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$250, and to imprisonment in the City Prison for 30 days, say, it is reported, been pardoned by Gov. Hunt. He is, however, still in prison awaiting his trial.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- An inquest was yesterday held on board a barge lying at the foot of North Moore at North River, upon the body of Patrick Kelly, a laborer, who was accidentally killed by falling through the batchway into the hold. ATTEMPT AT LARCENY .- James Kelly

was taken into custody at 10 o'clock on Wednesday even-ing, charged with breaking into the stable of Jos. Trainer, in Nineteenth at near Broadway, with intent to steal. He SUICIDE .- A woman named Ruth Ann Frances, committed suicide at hair past one o'clock yester-dey morning by jumping from the fourth story window of the house No. 514 Ninth st, while in a deranged state of n'ind. She was instantly killed. An inquest was held on the body and a vendict rendered in accordance with the above facts. Deceased was 40 years of age and born in this State.

"AWFUL GARDNER BAILED."-This individual who was arrested about ten days since, charged with shooting John Welch in the face, with intent to take his life, was yesterday released on bail, in the sum of \$1,500 to answer the charge. James Irving, a butcher of Wasington Market, became his surety. Welch, the complainant, has recovered from his wound, and was yesterday discharged from the City Hospital.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"HOLDEN'S MAGAZINE" for March sustains the character of the work as a popular miscellany. With the next number, it is announced that this Magazine will pass into the hands of Messrs. E. A. & G. L. Duyckinck. Under the new manage ment, it will embrace contributions by the most eminent hands, Portraits, Fictions, Philo. sophy, Sketches, Poetry, Humor, Personal Reminiscences, Travels, Society in the City, Country and Wilderness and the most complete summary of the Conversation, Literature, Arts, Speculation and Agreeable News of the Month, in fact neglecting no province of popular literature or illustration. It will doubtless prove an attractive and able competitor for public favor among our numerous monthlies.

"THE UNITED STATES: ITS POWER AND PROGRESS," by GUILLAUME TELL POUSSIS, trans. lated from the third Paris edition by EDMUND L. Du Barry, is a valuable addition to our works on American History, comprising a summary view of the colonization of the country, with a detailed description of our national defenses and commercial and industrial resources. With a marked prepossession in favor of American institutions. the volume exhibits abundant evidences of re search, observation and sound judgment. It contains a store of materials, derived from personal inspection, which cannot fail to prove useful to subsequent inquirers on the same subject. (8vo. pp. 488. Phil: Lippincott, Grambo & Co.) THE PLANETARY SYSTEM; IT'S ORDER

AND PHYSICAL STRUCTURE," is the title of a new work by the accomplished Professor Nichol of the University of Glasgow, intended to afford a detailed and rational introduction to the systematic study of one extensive division of Astronomi cal Science. It is written with the force and variety of illustration, and the lucid arrangement which adapt it to the uses of the beginner in the study. Professor Nichol has few, if any, rivals in the skill with which he brings the facts of sci-

ence within the comprehension of the generality fair-not crowded-attendance at the Opera last of readers, and the present volume is replete with the evidences of his knowledge, tact, and impressive eloquence. (12mo. pp. 344. London and New-York: Hippolite Bailliere.)

"MANUAL OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY," translated from the German of PUTZ by Rev. R. B. Paul, completes the series of Manuals of Ancient, Mediaval, and Modern Geography and History, by Professor Putz. Several improvements have been made in the American Edition; the portion relating to this country has been rewritten and greatly enlarged; several ver bal corrections have been introduced; and a number of explanatory notes appended. It presents the most important facts of modern Geography in a very condensed form. (12mo. pp. 336. D. Appleton & Co.)

THE CAMP FIRES OF THE REVOLUTION," by HENRY C. WATSON, is a series of imaginary conversations between various soldiers of the Continental Army, suggested by incidents in the War of the Revolution. The plan, which we cannot warmly commend, is carried out with considerable spirit, making a volume adapted to gratify the taste of a large class of readers. The wood. cuts which embellish the work are poorly executed. (8vo. pp. 447. Lindsay & Blakiston.)

"THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW" for March has a spirited article on Cumming's Hun. ter's Life in South Africa, authenticating the wonders of that marvellous history, a lively discussion of Mr. Grotes view of Socrates, a learned argu. ment on the Ignatian Epistles, and a Review of Southey's Life and Correspondence, in which the Editors, ungrateful wretches, do scanty justice to their late indefatigable collaborator. A Col

"THE ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY," for 1851, edited by DAVID H. WELLS and GEORGE BLISS, Jr., published by Gould & Lincoln, Boston, is introduced with a general statement by the Editors of the Progress of Science in 1850. The volume is principally devoted to a summary of racent scientific discoveries arranged under approprinte heads. It exhibits a good deal of industry and discriminication on the part of the Editors and forms a valuable book of reference, hardly sur passed in importance by any current publica

La "AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON STATICS," by GASPARD MONGE, translated from the French by Woons BAKER, is distinguished in the scien tille literature of France for its clearness of style. exactness of demonstration, and close and connected method. The translation is execute I with accuracy and vigor. (12mo. pp. 216. E. C. & J. Biddle, Philadelphia.)

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a delightful domestic story, by the author of " Mary Barton," republished by Harper & Brothers and by Crosby & Nichols. Boston. THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOUR-

NAL," for March, is got up with evident care and contains a great variety of useful information on miscellaneous subjects, as well as on the science to which it is devoted. (Fowlers & Wells.) LT A revised edition of "THE PRINCIPLES OF

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interesting to every citizen of New-York, is published by Pratt, Lewis & Co. An edition of "POPULAR DELUSIONS," by CHARLES MACKAY, has been issued by Lindsay & Blakiston. It will be read with interest in these days of spooks and hobgoblins. (2 vols. pp. 383,

We have received a neat edition of " THE FOOT-PRINTS OF THE CREATOR," by HUGH MIL-LER, from Wm. H. Moore & Co., Cincinnati. It presents a favorable specimen of the typograph-

ical art in that city. (12mo, pp. 308.) "FIRST LESSONS IN COMPOSITION," by G. P. QUACHENBOSS, is the production of a practical teacher, intended to initiate the beginner by gradual and easy steps into the art of writing. (12mo. pp. 182. D. Appleton & Co.)

"A new edition of "THE MYSTERIES OF Tonacco," by Benjamin I. Lane, with a characteristic introduction by Rev. Dr. Cox, is published by John Wiley. "A PRACTICAL SYSTEM OF MODERN GEOG-

RAPHY," by JOHN J. ANDERSON, is a brief treatise. well adapted for the youngest classes in this branch of study, published by J. S. Redfield. C. M. Saxton has published the Tenth Edition of "THE COMPLETE FARMER," by THOMAS GREENE FESSENDEN, the late veteran agricultural

writer in Massachusetts. (12mo, pp. 306.) Gould & Lincoln, Boston, have issued a reprint of "THE OLD RED SANDSTONE, by HUGH MILLER, from the Fourth Loadon Edition of that

popular work. "The MEDICAL STUDENT'S GUIDE IN EX. TRACTING TEETH," by S. S. HORNER, is a practical treatise on a painful subject, published by Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia.

STRAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—We learn from the Clerk of the St. Charles, that the steamer Bride, Clerk of the St. Charles, that the steamer Bride, Capt. Amaden, from Cane River with a cargo of 2,000 bales of cotten, burst one of her boilers on Fridey last, in rounding too, and scalded several of her passengers, deck hands and firemen. The captain, mate and some of the passengers of the Bride, came down to the city on the St. Charles. N. O. Trae Belts, 19th. The Rights of Labor.

The following is the Speech of Mr. Nadaud, the working meson, delivered in the National Assembly at Paris on the 30th of of January, of which we gave a short summary among the news from Europe published on Friday last. On reading it over, and finding contained in it so much of common sense and sound argument, we determined that our readers, and especially such of them as are working people, should have an opportunity of sharing in the pleasure afforded by its perusal. Mr. Nadaud was interrupted at about every sentence by the Representatives of vested rights and the old order of things, but as these interruptions contained nothing but noise, we for the most part omit them. We translate from the report of the Journal des Debats :

CITIZEN REPRESENTATIVES: The question pre-

sented to you is one of profound and most serious

moment. We invoke in its favor every section

of the Assembly, and all the intelligence for which

it is distinguished. It is paramount to all other questions. It affects the very existence of society-the question of Labor, on the prosperous or ruinous condition of which depends every social blessing or social evil spread over the world .-Our wish, our aim, is to invite to its investigation every man distinguished to any extent for justice and integrity. Our scholars, economists and statesmen have in effect devoted many anxious nights to the consideration of the subject .-It has been investigated in many able publica. tions. Men of generous hearts have expressed in reference to it sentiments of true Christianity.— How does it happen, then, that after so many changes of Government, after so many revolu-tions occuring at the end of determined periods, how does it happen—for all our economists agree as to the fact - that there are in Europe 50,000,000 [Exclamations] How does it hap-that there are in France at this mopaupers? paupers [Exciamations] now does to happen, I say, that there are in France at this moment 1s to 20,000,000 of workmen whose wages are inadequate to the support of themselves and their families? [Vehement exclamations of dissent and approbation] You object, gentlemen. How is it, then, that none of you ever contradicted that able statist Blanqui, when he alleged that that able statist, Blanqui, when he alleged that in some of our manufacturing cities-were the figures exaggerated? I know not; I am not an economist, but I do know that you have never contradicted thess)—in some of our manufacturing cities, out of 21,000 cinidran, the children of the poor, 20,500 have died of hunger or of want, under the age of five years? [Denegations on the right] I do not exaggerate, gentlemen. I have selected the extracts I ay before you from men who come from your own ranks—from M. Mercier to M. Michael Chevalier. Please to hear me; do not interrupt me. I make allusions to no one. I seek no personal quarrel. I am here to defend my system of organization, as I understand it, and desire to see it in operation. It is for you to refute, it is for you to combat it. According to M. Lefebre Duruffle there is nothing further to be done, nothing to be attempted. In or for you to relate, it is for you to combain. A coording to M. Lefebre Duruffle there is nothing further to be done, nothing to be attempted, in order to afford work to the unemployed. Would the Reporter permit me to say that his report—which I do not wish in the least to discuss, for really it contains nothing new—would serve as an appropriate appendix for M. Thiers's work on "Public Aid," and that of Montalembert on the observance of the Sabbath. [Murmurs on the right.] What! you can find nothing to change in existing circumstances! Means were taken to deprive the people of half the produce of their labor; and now you say nothing can be done! You can bestow only reproaches on those who viadicate the revolution of February; you accuse them perpetually of having produced all the evils of which we are now the prey (A voice at the Republicans, accuse them was scarcely ever possessed power, accuse them of having corrapted society. It will nevertheless be established as a text to this terms. sessed power, accuse them of having corrupted society. It will nevertheless be established as a truth of history, and in the mind of every independent man, that during the preceding thirty first years every Government successively gave the country nothing but examples of most frightful scandal and most depraved immorsility. (Approbation at the left.) I well know that you believe in the immortality of misery; I know that of you deem it an immission of inserty if from the every nature of things for me to have an opposite faith. I believe that with good institutions, and above all, with cond will it would disappear from the world. (Approbation of inquity, Danorter simply concludes that the evidence be through the ministers table. (A voice, "In the Catacombs.") Many a time, gentlemen, the people have been deceived by high sounding and false phraseplogy. (Loud uproar and great confusion, phraseology. (Loud uproar and great confusion, which lasted several minutes, during which there was plenty of crimination and recrimination.) I say that never at any period—understand me clearly, gentlemen, since you please to interrupt me—never have any laborers who attempted to free themselves from the yoke of Capital, been free themselves from the yoke of Capital, been subject to such cowardly insuits by a certain press, as the workmen of France since 1848. (Exclamations and interruptions.) I say, gentlemen, that what has given us consolation more than counterbalancing this pitiful reaction, is the progress of intelligence among the working classes. In the past, were many eminent men who sought to realise the ideal of a perfect society. In our time the same attempt is made and being fulfilled in the midst of the working people. Whether you like it or dislike it, this, gentlemen, Whether you like it or dislike it, this, ger

Whether you like it or dislike it, this, gentlemen, is the characteristic trait of our era. (Great confusion.) It is exactly in the period between 1848 and 1852 that social ideas have been extended. (A voice, "Not Social, but Socialist")

I understand, gentlemen, why this insulting language is addressed to me. [Repeated interruption and cries of "No one insults you."] Oh, I understand. If the blood which runs in my veins were the blood of a Montmorency, you would be more forbearing in my regard. Whenever I have ascended this tribune, I have never made a personal allusion, and I have endeavored

would be more forbearing in my regard. Whenever I have ascended this tribune, I have never made a personal allusion, and I have endeavored to demean myself with that modesty and forbearance which ought to accompany every one who has the honor to stand here. I have never used one insulting or reproachful word. [Interruption.] I repeat, gentlemen, that social emancipation is the order of the day in every family; the order of the day in the philosopher's study, and in the cabin of the laborer. [Bravo! bravo!] There is no use in further blinding ourselves to this question; the organization of Labor is the order of the day not only in France but in every country in Europe; and it were well, gentlemen, it received a prompt and full solution. The people have made too important a step in the direction of disenthralment to stagger in it longer.

The idea of a Commission of Inquiry is not a new one; but it required the revolution of February to bring it to your doors. The Chambers under the last reign would not hear it spoken of. An occasion which made the epoch and will live as the disgrace of that reign. Reclamation on all sides.] M. Sauzet, then the President of the Chamber, hearing the question of Labor mooted, exclaimed, "The Chamber does not sit to provide labor for those that are unemployed!" [Cries of True, on the left.] I have been told—I have not myself seen it—that the Moniteur of that day reports no protest from the benches on the right. It was on that occasion

ployed! Cries of Arac, been it—that the been told—I have not myself seen it—that the Moniteur of that day reports no protest from the benches on the right. It was on that occasion that a radical Deputy, M. Ledru Rollin—[Exclamations and laughter at the right.]

M. PRERINOW—I have seen more than one of those who exclaim against this name waiting in the ante-chamber of the Home Minister after the revolution of February. They used no protestation there. [True, true, Bravo, and long agitation.]

M. Nadaub—I say that then a Deputy did make courageous efforts to have a petition signed by the workingmen, and in a very brief space of time 400,0000 citizens responded to the appeal of

make courageous efforts to have a petition signed by the workingmen, and in a very brief space of time 400,0000 citizens responded to the appeal of this courageous Deputy. [Renewed laughter on the right] You all remember that after the sit-ting of the Constituent Assembly, Citizen Louis Blanc—[Slight murmurs]—Louis Blanc demanded the creation of a Ministerial Bureau of Labor. The Assembly met is with represent and defiance. the creation of a Ministerial Bureau of Labor. The Assembly met it with reproach and defiance. The moral and pacific teachings of the author of the 'History of Ten Years' did not command the confidence of the new legislators, whom France had just chosen, and most of whom, since the truth must needs be told—they were my friends—were ignorant of the principles of the revolution of February, a revolution entirely social and not political. One of our colleagues, M. Peupia, mem-